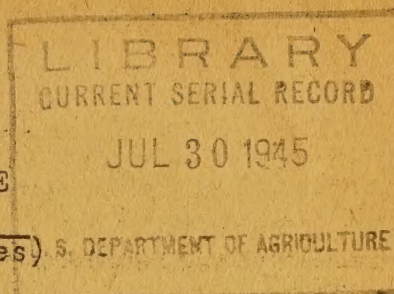


WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICE OF MARKETING SERVICES  
SUGAR BRANCHINSTRUCTIONS FOR  
DETERMINATION OF PERFORMANCE  
1945 SUGAR BEET PROGRAM(For Use by County Committees)

The work of determining performance under the 1945 sugar beet program will be coordinated to the greatest practical extent with the 1945 agricultural conservation program.

1945 Sugar Beet Growers

The State Committee will secure from sugar companies and furnish to county committees lists of growers with whom beet sugar companies have contracted for the 1945 crop of sugar beets. These lists will include the names and addresses of growers, the location of growers by townships or loading stations, and factories for which the acreage was contracted.

Farming Unit Report Form

A form SB-902, Farming Unit Report, will be completed for each sugar beet producing farming unit in the county. The first step in the completion of these forms will be the transfer of the information required in the heading of the form from the lists of 1945 growers. The assignment of serial numbers should not be undertaken until all sugar beet acreage in the county has been properly located with respect to farming units. In assigning serial numbers the forms are to be arranged in alphabetical order according to the names of producers for each loading station, minor civil division, or county, according to the preference of the county committee, and are to be numbered beginning with number (1) and continuing consecutively for all forms for the county.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator within a State and if any of the work stock, farm machinery, and labor used on the land in one State is also used on land in another State, all of such land shall be considered as one farming unit. For a farming unit consisting of land in more than one State, the determination of performance and completion of payment will be the responsibility of the county committee for the county in which the portion of the farming unit used as the base of the operation is situated.

Determination of Sugar Beet Acreage

It will be the responsibility of the county committee to determine for each farming unit the planted, bona fide abandoned and harvested acreage of sugar beets. Correct acreage data are important in determining wages, abandonment and deficiency payments and in establishing records of production. County

committees may use acreage data of growers or sugar companies in instances where such data are believed to be reasonably accurate. In determining acreage the net area seeded and worked in the production of the crop should be included and waste areas, such as fence rows, spaces left for the turning of machines, permanent or field lateral ditches, should be excluded.

#### Acreage Abandonment

For acreage to be included as bona fide abandoned acreage, it must be determined that (1) the sugar beets were planted on land suitable for the production of sugar beets and were cared for up to the time of abandonment in a manner which could have been expected, under average conditions, to produce a normal crop of sugar beets and (2) the abandonment resulted directly from drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease or insects. Acreage seeded to sugar beets but abandoned under conditions which do not meet the aforementioned requirements and acreage harvested for livestock feed shall be excluded from the acreage reported as planted, abandoned or harvested and shall be disregarded in considering the conditions for payment.

The county committees should attempt to secure from sugar companies lists showing the cases of acreage abandonment for the county. Original lists should be secured following the completion of the early season work on the crop and supplemental lists should be obtained at harvest time. If possible these lists should show for each case the exact acreage and the cause of abandonment.

#### Percentage Shares of Crops

The correct percentage share of each producer in the 1945 crop of sugar beets on each tract must be ascertained. It will not be necessary to list the name and address of any landlord who is not a producer.

PRODUCER means a person who is the legal owner, at the time of harvest or abandonment, of a portion or all of a crop of sugar beets grown on a farm for the extraction of sugar.

TRACT means any portion of a farming unit on which a crop of sugar beets was planted for harvest in which crop at least one producer has a different interest from that which he has in the sugar beet crop on any other such portion of the farming unit.

#### Farming Practices

The farming practices applicable to 1945 are identical to those in effect for 1944. These practices must be carried out on the farming unit during the crop year on land adapted to sugar beet production and must be carried out in accordance with the farming methods commonly used in the community in which the farming unit is located. In determining whether land is adapted to sugar beet production consideration shall be given to cropping history, availability of water, topography, and type of soil. If performance is not checked with growers in time to provide opportunity for late compliance, growers should be adequately warned of this requirement.

Only sufficient practices to meet the full requirement need be listed. In States other than California each of the following shall be deemed to be 1 acre of practice sufficient to meet the requirement for 2 acres of sugar beets:

(1) Maintaining until after July 1, 1945, 1 acre of a protective covering of adapted perennial or biennial legumes, adapted perennial grasses, or mixtures of such legumes and grasses.

(2) Seeding in 1945, 1 acre of adapted perennial legumes (except alfalfa) or biennial legumes, adapted perennial grasses, or mixtures of such legumes and grasses.

(3) Seeding in 1945,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of adapted alfalfa.

(4) Plowing under during 1945, 1 acre of a good stand and a good growth of an adapted green manure crop.

(5) Applying during 1945, 8 short tons of animal manure (or the amount of manure normally produced in one year by any of the following: Two head of cattle of more than one year of age, two horses, two mules, four calves, four colts, ten sheep, or ten goats).

(6) Applying during 1945 to land on which sugar beets are planted for harvest in 1945, 75 pounds of available nitrogen, potash and/or phosphoric acid in the form of commercial chemical fertilizer. (Example: The application of 8,000 lbs. of fertilizer of 2-16-8 analysis would give a credit of 27.7 acres of practices, determined by calculating 26% of 8,000 and dividing by 75).

(7) Protecting 2 acres of summer fallow from wind and water erosion in a manner which meets the requirements of the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program for the State, but this practice shall be applicable only in the Red River Valley area of Minnesota and North Dakota. (Details regarding this practice are to be entered as item 7 of section III of SB-902).

Adapted perennial or biennial legumes, or adapted perennial grasses, or mixtures thereof shall be deemed to be those perennial and biennial legumes or perennial grasses or mixtures thereof which are commonly seeded in the community in which the farm is located, and adapted green manure crops or adapted cover crops shall be deemed to be those green manure crops or cover crops which are commonly used as green manure crops or cover crops in the community in which the farm is located.

In States other than California, if sugar beets are planted on rented acreage which would otherwise be part of another farm, as much as 75% of the required practices may consist of practices carried out on such other farm in excess of any practices required for sugar beets planted thereon. Example: 40 acres of beets planted on such rented acreage--20 acres of practices required--75% of 20 or 15 acres of practices could consist of excess practices carried out on the "other" farm.

If it is necessary to consider farming practices carried out on the balance of the farm of which rented acreage would normally be a part, a special form SB-902 will be prepared for such other farm and it shall be attached to form SB-902 for the farm under consideration. In determining whether rented acreage included in any farming unit may be considered as rented acreage which would otherwise be part of another farm, consideration should be given to the leasing arrangements with respect to such rented acreage. Acreage which is customarily rented out from year to year to different operators would not be considered as acreage which would otherwise be part of another farm. On the other hand, if acreage which is now rented is normally included in the "other" farm in a regular rotation practice, such rented acreage would be considered as acreage which would otherwise be part of such "other" farm.

#### Child Labor

There has been no change in the provisions of the Sugar Act concerning the employment of child labor. A deduction of \$10.00 is required from the payment for each child for each day or portion of a day during which a child under 14 years is employed or permitted to work, or a child between 14 and 16 years is permitted to work longer than 8 hours. However, this deduction is not applicable to a member of the immediate family of a producer who owns not less than 40 percent of the crop at the time the work is performed. Representatives of county associations should investigate all apparent cases of child labor observed by them as well as reported cases which might involve deductions and should attach statements of their findings to forms SB-902 so that appropriate deductions may be made from payments.

#### Wage Rates

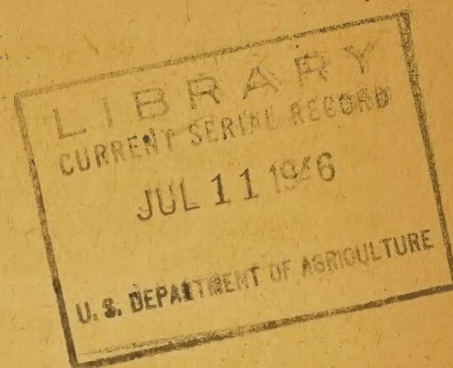
Persons who determine performance should be fully informed concerning the provisions of the 1945 Wage Rate Determination and the Interpretations of the Labor Provisions of the Sugar Beet Program which have been received by the county committee. It should be noted that payment of the wage rates agreed upon, but in no case less than the rates provided by the determination, is required. Rates higher than the permitted minima will, therefore, prevail in many instances. Special bonus plans will be in effect in some counties and county association representatives should be familiar with such plans. Prevailing wage rates, as determined by the Agricultural Extension Service, should be known as these constitute the basis of agreement for much of the labor recruited by governmental agencies.

If the county association representative finds that any sugar beet laborer has not been paid in accordance with the wage determination, such fact should be reported to the county committee in a statement attached to form SB-902 for the farming unit. The producer should be advised of the rates that must be paid in order that payments with respect to the farming unit may be certified.

A person wishing to file a wage claim should be assisted in completing (in duplicate) a form SB-503, which should then be attached to form SB-902. Wage claims will be handled in accordance with the instructions set forth in Part VII of the 1941 performance instructions, SB-506.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF MARKETING SERVICES  
Sugar Branch

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF  
LISTING SHEET, SB-909  
1945 SUGAR BEET PROGRAM  
(For Use by County Committees)



For North Central Region. In preparing SB-909, entries in columns (19) to (22) shall be made in pencil, while all other entries shall be made in ink. When completed SB-909 shall be forwarded to the State office. The State Committee will verify the entries for county averages and normals, verify and copy in ink the entries in columns (19) to (22), and return sheets to county offices. The State Committee will keep a record showing for each county the number of farming units and the county average yields and the county normal yield in tons of sugar beets per acre. In this record the yields established by the State Committee because of insufficient production shall be circled.

For Western and Southern Regions. In preparing SB-909, all entries shall be made in pencil. When completed SB-909 shall be forwarded to the State office. When the State office has verified the entries for county averages and normals and the entries in columns (19) to (22), the figures in column (22) will be inked in with indelible ink and the sheet will be initialed by the State Committee. The State office will then transfer the entry in column (22) for each farming unit to an audit listing sheet to be prepared in the State office and SB-909 will be returned to the county office.

GENERAL

Reference herein to a number of consecutive columns or years by mention of the first and last number in each case shall be deemed to be inclusive in each instance.

The entries on SB-909 shall be rounded to the number of decimal places indicated by the heavy blue lines in the various columns. All county averages and normals shall be entered in two decimal places.

In all cases involving decimals the results of computations shall be carried to two decimal places beyond the number of decimal places required in the result and rounded back to the required number of decimal places. Entries other than computations shall also be rounded to the required number of decimal places. In rounding, if the digits beyond the required number of decimal places amount to 50 or less, they shall be dropped, and if such digits amount to more than 50, they shall be counted as one and added to the figure in the next decimal place to the left.

Enter the name of the county and the sheet number in the spaces provided therefor at the top of each sheet. Sheets shall be numbered consecutively.

### COUNTY AVERAGES AND NORMALS

Enter in the appropriate spaces at the top of the sheet the county averages (tons of sugar beets per acre, also sugar content of sugar beets where marketed under "individual test contracts") for the years 1938 to 1943 as approved for the county under the 1944 program and shown on the listing sheet SB-809. For 1944 enter the county average or averages furnished by the State Committee. Also enter the county normal or normals as furnished by the State Committee. Transfer of these entries to SB-909 shall include any circles around the figures.

In any instance in which a county average is required under the 1945 program for a year for which a county average was not established under the 1944 program, the county committee shall request the State Committee to establish such an average according to the provisions of the 1944 program.

For the information of the county committee, the following three statements are offered regarding the county averages and normals to be furnished by the State Committee.

For the year 1944 the county average yield of sugar beets shall be the weighted average yield in tons per planted acre for the 1944 crop on the farms in the county with respect to which applications for payment were approved, provided there were ten or more of such farms, otherwise it shall be the yield established by the State Committee.

For the year 1944 the county average percentage of sugar content shall be the weighted average percentage of sugar content of all sugar beets of the 1944 crop marketed under "individual test contracts" from farms in the county, provided there were ten or more of such farms, otherwise it shall be the percentage of sugar content established by the State Committee.

The county normal yield of sugar beets and/or county normal percentage of sugar content of sugar beets shall be the simple average of all the respective county average yields established for the county for the years 1938-44 upon the basis of ten or more farms in each of such years, provided the respective averages were so established for three or more of such years, otherwise it shall be the county normal yield established by the State Committee.

### LISTING DATA BY FARMING UNITS

Care should be taken that the data entered on SB-909 are the correct data for the full period of 1938-44 for the acreage constituting each 1945 farming unit. The farming unit reports, listing sheets, marketing reports and applications for payment of previous programs should be used as reference for records of production.

Column (1). Enter in consecutive order the serial numbers assigned to all of the farming units in the county on which 1945 crop sugar beets were planted for harvest for the extraction of sugar. These numbers will correspond to the numbers assigned to forms SB-902, Farming Unit Report.

Column (2). This column may be used to designate particular areas within the county, such as townships or territories of sugar company fieldmen.

Column (3). Enter the name of the operator of each farming unit, as taken from Section I of SB-902.

Column (4). Enter the name, or an abbreviation of the name, of the beet sugar factory, to which the crop is contracted, as taken from the upper right-hand corner of SB-902. If two factory names appear on SB-902, enter the name, or an abbreviation of the name, of the factory to which the major portion of the planted sugar beet acreage on the farming unit was contracted.

In completing columns (5) to (18), enter a dash ( - ) in the appropriate columns for any year in which no sugar beets were planted on a farming unit. However, in the case of total abandonment of planted sugar beet acreage in any year, enter a zero (0) in the corresponding column of columns (5) to (11), and enter a dash in the appropriate column of columns (12) to (18).

Columns (5) to (11). Enter the number of tons of sugar beets per planted acre marketed from the farming unit for the extraction of sugar. For a farming unit unchanged in area, obtain such data for 1938 to 1943 from the appropriate columns of the listing sheets for previous programs. For such a farming unit the entry for 1944 can be calculated by dividing the number of tons of sugar beets harvested by the number of acres planted as recorded on the 1944 application for payment.

Columns (12) to (18). Make no entries in these columns for farming units from which sugar beets were contracted to be delivered in 1945 under other than "individual test contracts."

For farming units from which sugar beets were contracted to be delivered in 1945 under "individual test contracts", enter the average percentage of sugar content of the sugar beets marketed from the farming unit. For a farming unit unchanged in area, obtain such data for 1938-43 from the appropriate columns of listing sheets for previous programs. For such a farming unit the entry for 1944 can be obtained directly from the 1944 applications for payment.

#### ESTABLISHING NORMAL YIELDS FOR FARMING UNITS

Column (19).

(1) For each farming unit on which sugar beets were planted in three or more of the years 1938-44, enter in column (19) the simple average of the annual average yields per acre for all of the years 1938 to 1944 in which sugar beets were planted. Obtain the simple average by adding the yields entered in columns (5) to (11), and dividing the resulting total by the number of years for which such yields are listed, including every year in which sugar beets were planted, even though the yield for any such year was zero (0).

(2) For each farming unit on which sugar beets were planted in only one or two of the years 1938 to 1944, enter in column (19) the number of tons obtained as follows: (a) Obtain the total of the annual average yields for the farming unit for such year or two years; (b) Obtain the total of the county average yields for such year or two years; (c) Divide the result obtained under (a) by the result obtained under (b), rounding to three decimal places; and (d) Multiply the county normal yield by the result obtained under (c) (except that if the result obtained under (c) is less than .80, multiply by .80; and if the result obtained under (c) is more than 1.20, multiply by 1.20).

EXAMPLE 1. Facts: (a) Sugar beets planted in 1940 and 1942 only; (b) Average yield per acre for the farming unit, 11.76 tons in 1940 and 12.55 tons in 1942; (c) County average yield per acre, 10.43 tons in 1940 and 11.40 tons in 1942; and (d) County normal yield, 11.65 tons per acre. Computation of normal yield per acre: (a)  $11.76 + 12.55 = 24.31$ ; (b)  $10.43 + 11.40 = 21.83$ ; (c)  $24.31 \div 21.83 = 1.114$ ; and (d)  $11.65 \times 1.114 = 13.0$  (normal yield in tons per acre).

EXAMPLE 2. Facts: (a) Sugar beets planted in 1938 only; (b) Average yield per acre for the farming unit, 12.72 tons in 1938; (c) County average yield per acre, 10.21 tons in 1938; and (d) County normal yield, 9.82 tons per acre. Computation of normal yield per acre: (a) 12.72; (b) 10.21; (c)  $12.72 \div 10.21 = 1.246$  (more than 1.20); and (d)  $9.82 \times 1.20 = 11.8$  (normal yield in tons per acre).

(3) For a farming unit on which sugar beets were not planted in any of the years 1938 to 1944, enter in column (19) 90% of the county normal yield per acre.

Column (20). For farming units from which sugar beets were contracted to be marketed in 1945 under any type of agreement other than an "individual test contract", enter in column (20) the district normal percentage of sugar content of sugar beets, as shown on page 6 of these instructions, for the factory named in column (4). If, in the county, sugar beets were contracted in 1945 in only one district, enter the normal percentage of sugar content for such district on the first line of each sheet only.

For farming units from which sugar beets were contracted to be marketed in 1945 under "individual test contracts", obtain the entry for column (20) as follows:

(1) In cases in which sugar beets were so marketed in at least three of the years 1938 to 1944, enter in column (20) the simple average of the annual average percentages of sugar content for such years. Obtain the simple average by adding the entries in columns (12) to (18) and dividing the resulting total by the number of such years in which sugar beets were so marketed.

(2) In cases in which sugar beets were marketed in only one or two of the years 1938 to 1944, enter in column (20) the percentages of sugar content obtained as follows: (a) Obtain the total of the average percentages of sugar content for the farming unit for such year or two years; (b) Obtain the total of the county average percentages of sugar content for such year or two years; (c) Divide the result obtained under (a) by the result obtained under (b), rounding to three decimal places; and (d) Multiplying the county normal percentage of sugar content by the result obtained under (c).

EXAMPLE: Facts: (a) Sugar beets marketed in 1940 and 1941 only; (b) Average percentage of sugar content for the farming unit, 16.17 in 1940 and 16.80 in 1941; (c) County average percentage of sugar content of sugar beets, 16.50 in 1940 and 15.94 in 1941; and (d) County normal percentage of sugar content, 16.42. Computation of normal percentage of sugar content: (a)  $16.17 + 16.80 = 32.97$ ; (b)  $16.50 + 15.94 = 32.44$ ; (c)  $32.97 \div 32.44 = 1.016$  and (d)  $16.42 \times 1.016 = 16.68$  (normal percentage of sugar content).

(3) In cases in which sugar beets were not marketed in any of the years 1938 to 1944, enter the county normal percentage of sugar content.

Column (21). For farming units from which sugar beets were contracted to be marketed in 1945 under any type of agreement other than "individual test contracts", enter the rate of commercially recoverable sugar per ton of sugar beets shown on page 6 of these instructions for the district of the factory named in column (4). If sugar beets were contracted in 1945 in only one district, enter such rate on the first line of each sheet only.

For each farming unit from which sugar beets were contracted to be marketed in 1945 under an "individual test contract", enter the rate of commercially recoverable sugar per ton of sugar beets which, according to SB-5, is the rate of commercially recoverable sugar from sugar beets of the sugar content shown in column (20) for such farming unit.

Column (22). Enter the normal yield of commercially recoverable sugar per acre obtained by multiplying the entry in column (19) by the entry in column (21).

Factory Location (State)	District	Normal 1/ Sugar Content	Rate of 2/ Com. Rec. Sugar
		%	(cwt.)
Colorado	Delta	16.93	3.284
	Sugar City	15.28	2.964
Idaho	Preston	16.89	3.277
	Lower Snake	16.28	3.158
	Upper Snake	16.71	3.242
Idaho-Oregon	Nampa-Nyssa	16.05	3.114
	Mason City	14.59	2.830
Iowa	Garden City	14.23	2.761
Kansas	Alma	15.51	3.009
Michigan	Bay City	16.16	3.135
	Caro	16.31	3.164
	Croswell	16.34	3.170
	Holland	14.85	2.881
	Lansing	15.21	2.951
	Menominee	15.70	3.046
	Mt. Clemens	16.05	3.114
	Mt. Pleasant	16.00	3.104
	Saginaw	15.33	2.974
	St. Louis	15.75	3.055
	Sebewaing	16.49	3.199
	Blissfield-Findlay-Fremont	16.11	3.125
	Chaska	14.55	2.823
	East Grand Forks	15.95	3.094
	Chinook	17.27	3.350
Montana	Hardin	16.80	3.259
	Missoula	17.31	3.358
	Sidney	16.66	3.232
Montana-Wyoming	Billings-Lovell	17.11	3.319
Nebraska	Grand Island	14.88	2.887
Ohio	Ottawa	14.91	2.893
	Paulding	15.17	2.943
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	16.03	3.110
Utah	Amalgamated	16.14	3.131
	Centerfield	16.18	3.139
	Garland	16.22	3.147
	Layton	16.09	3.121
	West Jordan	15.80	3.065
Washington	Toppenish	15.73	3.052
Wisconsin	Green Bay	15.61	3.028
Wyoming	Sheridan	16.35	3.172
	Torrington	15.81	3.067
	Worland	16.53	3.207

1/ 1938-44 average content of sugar beets processed in the district.

2/ 97% of total sugar content of a ton of beets of normal percentage of content--  
based on U. S. average extraction of about 90.6% refined sugar or 97% raw  
sugar value. Rates of payments under the Sugar Act are based on raw sugar  
values.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION  
SUGAR BRANCH

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT

SB-910, 1945 SUGAR BEET PROGRAM  
(For Use by County Committees)

JUL 11 1945

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART I - PREPARATION OF REGULAR APPLICATIONS

The application shall be prepared with typewriter or indelible pencil. If an error is made on an application, the incorrect entry shall not be erased but shall be deleted by drawing a line through it and the correct entry shall be entered in the nearest available space. Any spaces for which there is no applicable entry may be left blank.

SB-902-Farming Unit Report, SB-909-Listing Sheet, SB-7-Sugar Beet Marketing Report for the 1945 Crop, and in some cases SB-405-Supplement to Farming Unit Report, will be used in the preparation of the application. Forms SB-7 will be received from the State office. Form SB-405 will be prepared in accordance with instructions in SB-406A for each farming unit consisting of more than one tract. A TRACT means any portion of a farming unit whereon a crop of sugar beets was planted and with respect to which crop at least one producer has a different interest from that which he has in the sugar beet crop on any other such portion of the farming unit.

All entries in Section III of the application except items 4, 5, 15 and 16 shall be in tenths. Entries in items 4, 15 and 16 shall be in hundredths, and the entry in item 5 shall be in thousandths. Entries in columns (2) and (3) of Section IV shall be in hundredths. Decimals shall be rounded according to the rule as used in previous sugar programs and as set forth in instructions SB-912.

Applications should not be prepared in cases in which farming unit reports, wage claims or other evidence on file indicate that the conditions for payment have not been fully met. Where such conditions may have been met but a particular matter is to be checked with the operator-producer before signatures are obtained, the application may be prepared but it must be properly flagged. Preparation of an application will begin with the entry of the required data in the upper right-hand corner.

Section III. Computation of Payment

Entries must refer to sugar beets planted for harvest in the crop year 1945 for the extraction of sugar, therefore, data on any sugar beets planted for livestock feed should be totally excluded. Data with respect to any substantial amount of acreage which may have been seeded and abandoned by reason of neglect or deliberately destroyed to plant another crop should also be excluded so that such acreage will be eliminated from consideration in calculating yield per acre and in establishing records of production which might be of consequence in future acreage allotments. It is not deemed necessary to revise planted acreage data in a case where a relatively small acreage is abandoned and not approved as bona fide abandonment.

Item 1. Obtain this entry from column (c) of Section II of SB-902.

Item 2. Obtain this entry from column (d) of Section II of SB-902.

Item 3. Obtain this entry from column (4) of SB-7. If more than one sugar company contract is in effect with respect to one farming unit, and if data are reported separately for each contract, it will be necessary to combine two or more entries in column (4) of SB-7. On the other hand, if a contract covers more than one farming unit, it will be necessary to divide the tonnage.

Item 4. If the farming unit consists of only one tract, obtain this entry from column (5) of SB-7. If the farming unit consists of more than one tract, the entry shall be obtained from the total of column (6) of SB-405. If the sugar beets from the farming unit were marketed under an "individual test" contract, the entry shall be made in item 4(a). If the sugar beets were marketed under any other type of agreement, the entry shall be made in item 4(b).

Item 5. Obtain this entry from column (6) of SB-7. If an entry was made in item 4(a), determine that the rate is, according to SB-5, the correct rate of commercially recoverable sugar per ton of sugar beets of the percentage of sugar content shown in item 4(a). (This rate represents 95% of the total sugar content per ton of beets of the quality indicated, and it is based on an average extraction of 88.7% refined sugar, or 95% raw sugar value, on beets tested at the time of delivery to a processor). If an entry was made in item 4(b), verify the rate of commercially recoverable sugar per ton of sugar beets by multiplying the entry in item 4(b) by .194. (This rate represents 97% of the total sugar content per ton of beets of the quality indicated, and it is based on an average extraction of 90.6% refined sugar, or 97% raw sugar value, on beets tested at the time of processing).

Item 6. Obtain this entry from column (7) of SB-7 and verify by multiplying the entry in item 3 by the entry in item 5.

If sugar beets were marketed from a farming unit under other than an "individual test" contract to more than one factory, draw a vertical line or lines through the spaces for entries in items 3, 4, and 5, and enter the appropriate date for the sugar beets marketed to each factory in a separate column. Then obtain one entry for item 6 by adding the results obtained by multiplying the entry in item 3 by the entry in item 5 in each column.

Item 7. Obtain the entry for 7(a) from column (19) of the approved listing sheet SB-909, and the entry for 7(b) from column (22) of such listing sheet. Item 7(a) is included in the application for the information of producers.

Items 8, 9, 10 and 13. Before an entry is made in any of these items, it must be determined that (1) the sugar beets were planted on land suitable for the production of sugar beets and were cared for up to the time of abandonment or harvest, as the case may be, in a manner which could have been expected, under average conditions, to produce a normal crop of sugar beets, (2) the

abandonment or crop deficiency resulted directly from "drought", "flood", "storm", "freeze", "disease" or "insects", and (3) the farming unit is in an area which will be designated as an abandonment and crop deficiency area.

Items 8, 9 and 10. If any abandoned acreage is approved for payment, enter in item 8 the number of such acres and the cause of the abandonment (drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease or insects) and complete items 9 and 10, otherwise leave items 8, 9 and 10 blank. In any case, the entry in item 8 plus the entry in item 2 will not, of course, exceed the entry in item 1.

Item 13. If any crop deficiency is approved for payment, enter in item 13 the amount of such approved deficiency and the cause thereof (drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease or insects), otherwise leave this item blank. In any case the entry in item 13 plus the entry in item 6 will not exceed the entry in item 12.

Items 14 and 15. Enter the results of the indicated computations.

If the entry in item 14 is in excess of 7,000 cwt., obtain the entry for item 15 by using the following computation schedule. The schedule shall be prepared in quadruplicate and all copies shall be attached to the application so that any required corrections can be made in the State office before the copies of the schedule are attached to the copies of the application.

Maximum quantity		Smaller of	Rate	Payment
Sugar for Payment	for payment at	(1) and (2)		
(cwt.)	each rate (cwt.)	(cwt.)		(3) x (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	7,000		:\$ 0.80	\$
	7,000		:\$ 0.75	\$
	6,000		:\$ 0.70	\$
	10,000		:\$ 0.60	\$
	30,000		:\$ 0.55	\$
	60,000		:\$ 0.525	\$
	120,000		:\$ 0.50	\$
Total	xxx	xxxxxx	xxxx	\$

To obtain the total payment by use of this schedule, enter on the first line in column (1) the total amount of sugar shown in item 14 of the application. Enter on the second line in column (1) the results obtained by subtracting 7,000 from the entry on the first line in column (1). Continue this procedure using the applicable hundredweight in column (2) until the entry in column (1) is equal to or smaller than the entry in column (2). Thereafter, enter in column (3) on each line for which there is an entry in column (1) the smaller of the entries in columns (1) and (2). Enter the total of column (3), which

must equal the entry on the first line of column (1). Obtain the entries for column (5) by multiplying each entry in column (3) by the corresponding entry in column (4). Obtain the total of the entries in column (5) and transfer the total to item 15.

Item 16. Enter in the second space in this item the number of days or portions of days during which there was failure to fully comply with the child labor provisions of the Sugar Act and enter in the first space the amount computed at \$10 per day per child for each such day or portion of day. If there is a deduction because of the employment of child labor, the final entry in item 16 will be the amount shown in item 15 less such deduction, otherwise this item may be left blank.

#### Section IV. Distribution of Payment

Column (1). Enter the names and addresses of the operator-producer, any other producers and producer-processor in the designated subsections, except that if the producer-processor is the operator-producer, it will not be necessary to enter his name as operator-producer. The producer's name must include his full Christian name and middle initial, if any, and his address must include his rural route and box number, if either or both of these numbers have been assigned.

If any one of the producers is indebted to the United States Government, enter on the last two lines in the subsection in which his name is entered the name of the governmental agency to which he is indebted, and enter immediately thereafter the amount of the indebtedness. Obtain these entries from the county register of indebtedness. However, if the producer is indebted because of 1945 conservation materials or services, the entry for the indebtedness should only be made if it is determined that the applicant's 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program payment is not sufficient to fully liquidate the indebtedness. For cases involving indebtedness, the order of priority applicable under the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program shall be followed.

Column (2). Enter the percentage of payment to which each producer is entitled. If the farming unit consists of only one tract, these percentages should appear in Section II of SB-902. If the farming unit consists of more than one tract, the entries shall be obtained from column (7) of Section II of SB-405. The total of column (2) must equal 100.00.

Column (3). Enter the amounts obtained by multiplying the amount payable by the respective entries in column (2). In the case of a producer indebted to the United States Government, enter in column (3) opposite the name of the governmental agency the smaller of the amount of the producer's payment and the amount of his indebtedness. Reduce the amount of payment to the producer as shown in column (3) by the amount being set off to liquidate the indebtedness. Enter the total of column (3). This total must equal the amount payable except that any difference due solely to the rounding of fractions may be disregarded.

Signatures of Producers With due regard to the representations in Section I, the operator-producer and other producers, if any, shall sign in the spaces of Section IV indicated for their signatures. The operator-producer shall be informed that his copy of the application will be mailed to him at a later date.

Each producer should sign his name exactly as it appears in the application, except that if his name has been incorrectly spelled, the producer should sign his name correctly and the spelling shall be corrected.

The lower subsection of Section IV is provided for the signature of any producer who was in 1945 a processor of sugar beets or who was indirectly a processor of sugar beets, as in the case of a holding company, subsidiary company, or person who had a controlling interest in a beet sugar company. All producer-processors of the 1945 sugar beet crop have met the "fair price" condition of payment.

The lower subsection may be used for another producer, if necessary, by deleting the word "processor". In case there are more producers than subsections, continue the application on another form SB-910. Enter the code and serial numbers on the continuation form, complete Sections IV and V, and staple the form to the forepart of the application.

If a producer dies after the harvest of the sugar beets with respect to which application for payment is made and before the application is signed, the application shall be signed by the representative of the estate of such deceased producer, or by his heirs. Similarly, if a producer is declared incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction during such period, the application shall be signed by the guardian of the estate of the incompetent person. If a producer dies or is declared incompetent after transmittal of the application to the State office but before payment is certified, the State Committee shall be requested to return the application to the county office and a new application shall be signed by the proper parties.

Section V. Certificate of County Committee Any corrections which have been made in the cause of abandonment or deficiency, in the printed name or address of a producer, or in the basic data which causes an increase in the amount of payment after such amount has been entered in Section IV must be initialed by the county committeeman who signs in Section V.

If the signature of any producer could not be obtained because of failure to locate the producer, or because of his refusal to sign, or for any other reason, the application may be certified for payment to the other producer or producers. The county committeeman shall prepare, sign and attach to the application a statement setting forth the reason for failure of the producer to sign.

The date the application was filed in the county office need not be entered unless the application is submitted after June 1, 1947.

With due regard to the representations in Section II, a county committeeman shall sign in the space provided in Section V.

Distribution of Copies of Application When properly completed all copies of the application with carbons still inserted shall be forwarded to the State office on a regular transmittal form. After examination the second and third copies will be returned to the county office. The third copy should then be mailed to the operator-producer.

When the first transmittal of applications is forwarded to the State office, the county committee shall also submit any certifications of abandonment and deficiency areas which are required. If such certifications cannot be prepared at the time of the first transmittal of applications, due to the fact that the forms SB-7 thus far received do not list data for a sufficient number of farms, any applications under which abandonment and deficiency payments probably will be made shall be withheld until such certifications can be prepared.

PART II - ESTABLISHMENT OF ABANDONMENT AND CROP DEFICIENCY AREAS

The county committee shall determine the number of farming units on which the actual production of commercially recoverable sugar from the acreage planted to sugar beets in 1945 is less than 80% of the normal production of commercially recoverable sugar for such acreage because of drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease or insects. This number can be readily determined by totaling (1) the number of farming units which have no acreage abandonment and for which deficiencies of production will be approved as shown by entries in item 13 of Section III of SB-910 and (2) the number of farming units which have approved acreage abandonment and for each of which Section III of SB-910 shows an entry in item 6 smaller than 80% of the result obtained by multiplying the entry in item 1 by the entry in item 7(b).

If the number of farming units so determined is 10% or more of the total number of farming units in the county on which sugar beets were planted, the county committee shall prepare in triplicate a certification similar to the following and shall transmit the original and one copy of such certification to the State Committee.

CERTIFICATION OF ENTIRE COUNTY AS ABANDONMENT  
AND DEFICIENCY AREA - 1945 SUGAR BEET PROGRAM

I, a member of the county committee of \_\_\_\_\_ county, hereby certify that the county committee has determined from the records of all of the farming units in the county upon which sugar beets were planted for harvest in 1945 that on 10% or more of such farming units, the actual yields of commercially recoverable sugar were less than 80% of the respective normal yields from the planted sugar beet acreage for such farming units because of drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease or insects. The county committee, therefore, designates the entire county as a sugar beet acreage abandonment and crop deficiency area.

For the County Committee: \_\_\_\_\_

If the number of farming units so determined is less than 10% of the total number of farming units in the county on which sugar beets were planted, the county committee shall determine whether, for any local producing area within the county, the number of farming units so determined is 10% or more of the farming units on which sugar beets were planted in such local producing area.

A local producing area shall be deemed to include all contiguous farming units in a county which are found by the county committee to be similar with respect to types of soil, or with respect to topography. Farming units separated by any natural barrier such as mountains, or by large areas of land, shall not be included within the same local producing area.

For each local producing area which the county committee desires to designate as an acreage abandonment and crop deficiency area, the committee shall prepare in triplicate a certification similar to the following and shall transmit the original and one copy of such certification to the State Committee.

CERTIFICATION OF LOCAL PRODUCING AREA  
AS ABANDONMENT AND DEFICIENCY AREA  
1945 SUGAR BEET PROGRAM  
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I, a member of the county committee of \_\_\_\_\_ county, hereby certify that the county committee has determined from the records of the farming units covered by the farming unit reports numbered \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, which are all of the farming units upon which sugar beets were planted for harvest in 1945 in a local producing area consisting of contiguous farming units which are similar with respect to types of soil or with respect to topography, that on 10% or more of such sugar beet producing farming units the actual yields of commercially recoverable sugar were less than 80% of the respective normal yields from the planted sugar beet acreage for such farming units because of drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease, or insects.

The county committee, therefore, designates the local producing area in which the above listed farming units are located as a sugar beet acreage abandonment and crop deficiency area.

For the County Committee: \_\_\_\_\_

PART III - PREPARATION OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPLICATIONS AND  
HANDLING OF SUSPENDED APPLICATIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, ETC.

Preparation of Supplemental Applications

Where it is necessary to submit a supplemental application in a case in which the original application was approved in order to complete payment to part of the producers on a farming unit, the supplemental application shall be completed in every detail except that it shall be signed only by the producer who

failed to sign the original application. The word "Supplemental" shall be entered above the title. The serial number shall be the same as that assigned in the original application, except that it shall be followed by the letter "x" for the first supplement in each case, "y" for any second supplement required and "z" for the third.

#### Handling of Suspended Applications

Applications which have not been properly prepared will be returned from the State office to the county office for correction. A correction of any of the basic data on the application must be initialed by the county committeeman who signed in Section V, although, if such committeeman is not available at the time the suspended application is under consideration, the correction may be initialed by another committeeman who should sign in Section V above the signature of the committeeman who originally signed.

#### Cases Involving Adjustments

If it is determined, after submission of an application to the State office and before payment is received, that an error was made in the application, the State office shall be requested to return the application to the county office for correction. If necessary, a new application shall be prepared. However, the original incorrect application, as well as the new application shall be submitted to the State office and a brief statement, signed by a member of the county committee, setting forth the reason for the correction, shall be attached to the corrected application.

Cases involving adjustments, cases involving checks which may not be delivered because of the death of the payees, failure to locate the payees or the refusal of the payees to accept such checks, cases involving lost, stolen, or destroyed checks, cases involving refunds, and cases involving indebtedness shall be handled in accordance with the procedure in effect for the Agricultural Conservation Program. It should be noted that Standard Form 1055 (and not ACP-103) will be used under the sugar beet program for cases of death, disappearance and incompetency, although it must be remembered that claims by creditors of the decedent shall not be recognized.